

THE BRANCH MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 313.]

MARCH 31, 1842.

Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, submitted the following

REPORT :

The Committee on Public Expenditures, having had under consideration, among other subjects, that of the branch mints, and especially that at New Orleans, have been struck with surprise at the very large expenditures at that branch since it was authorized to be erected.

The law authorizing the establishment of three branch mints in the United States (namely : one at New Orleans, one at Charlotte, North Carolina, and one at Dahlonega, Georgia) was approved on the 3d day of March, 1835. The first of these was authorized to coin gold and silver, the two latter gold only.

By reference to the debates upon the bill to authorize the establishment of the branch mints, especially in the Senate, it will be seen that the object of the friends of the measure, as avowed by them, was to increase the metallic currency of the country. Doubtless they were sincere in their desire ; doubtless some of them, at least, believed that, by the establishment of these branches, gold eagles and half-eagles would be made so plenty, that every well-conditioned farmer would be furnished with a long silken purse, through the interstices of which this species of hard money would glitter ; but it was alleged by the opponents of the bill, at the same time, that the metallic currency would not be thereby increased to the amount of a single dollar, and that the coinage at these branches would be far more expensive than at the principal mint at Philadelphia, which was capable of coining all the gold and silver likely to be mined in this country or imported from others. Facts, which we shall show in this report, prove these allegations to have been true.

Cost of the branch mint at New Orleans.

It appears from the original accounts on file in the office of the Register of the Treasury, and the original contract entered into for the erection of the branch mint at New Orleans, that the amount paid was \$182,000, to which is to be added the sum of \$4,242 13, which includes the commissions of the commissioner appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for and superintend the erection of a suitable building for the pur-

pose, the cost of a plan or design of the building, and advertising, drawing of papers, &c. The contract for the building was entered into on the 22d day of August, 1835, between Martin Gordon, senior, commissioner, &c., on the part of the United States, and John Mitchell and Benjamin F. Fox, as contractors. The contract was entered into before a notary public of the city of New Orleans, and describes, very minutely, in what manner, of what dimensions, and of what materials, the building was to be erected and finished; for which the contractors were to receive the sum of *one hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars*, in certain instalments, to be paid as the work progressed. It was expressly stated in the contract "that all and every part of said building, now and hereafter to be built, shall be finished in every part and point in conformity to the plans, without any change or alteration whatsoever, and that *no compensation shall be allowed for extra work*, materials, scaffolding, and hoisting machinery, or job-work, or other matters whatsoever, with the exception only of the necessary iron railing for the galleries."

From the accounts of Martin Gordon, senior, commissioner, on file in the proper office, it appears that the full sum of *one hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars* was paid by him, as commissioner, to the said Mitchell & Fox, contractors:

Amount of contract	-	-	-	-	-	\$182,000 00
Commissions, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	4,242 13
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						\$186,242 13
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Cost of the machinery.

By the statement of the account of Dr. R. M. Patterson, director of the mint at Philadelphia, on file in the office of the Register of the Treasury, it appears that he expended in the purchase of machinery, tools, fixtures, &c., for the branch at New Orleans, the sum of \$65,627 99.

Total cost of the building and machinery, \$251,870 12.

In the quarterly accounts of the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, however, the committee find heavy charges of moneys expended under the general head of "building and machinery." These various charges, including the sum of \$8,388 33, which an act of Congress authorized the treasurer to pay to Mitchell & Fox, for extra work, amount, in all, to \$74,778 65; but what portion of this sum was expended on the building, and what portion in the purchase or repair of machinery, the committee could not, without great labor, determine; nor is it material. But, if this sum be added to the above cost of the building and machinery, it will make the total cost, up to the close of the third quarter of 1841, which is as far as the accounts have been rendered, \$326,648 77. This is \$117,428 77 more than the cost of erecting and establishing the principal mint at Philadelphia, including the machinery and fixtures, the ground, enclosure, paying, &c., which was—

For the edifice, machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	\$173,390
Ground, enclosure, paving, &c.	-	-	-	-	35,840
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					\$209,230
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Incidental and other expenses of the branch mint at New Orleans, as appears from the quarterly accounts of the treasurer.

FIRST QUARTER 1838.

Salaries of officers	-	-	-	\$2,925 00	
Apparatus, tools, and fixtures	-	-	-	2,942 78	
Wages of laborers	-	-	-	7,145 93	
Incidental expenses	-	-	-	4,777 63	
Building and machinery	-	-	-	859 50	
					<hr/>
					\$18,350 84

SECOND QUARTER 1838.

Salaries of officers	-	-	-	3,225 00	
Apparatus, tools, and fixtures	-	-	-	5,769 82	
Wages of laborers	-	-	-	5,106 25	
Incidental expenses	-	-	-	3,850 39	
Building and machinery	-	-	-	3,859 76	
					<hr/>
					21,811 22

THIRD QUARTER 1838.

Salaries of officers	-	-	-	3,225 00	
Wages of laborers	-	-	-	1,868 67	
Incidental expenses	-	-	-	2,787 07	
Building and machinery	-	-	-	11,749 36	
					<hr/>
					19,630 10

FOURTH QUARTER 1838.

Salaries of officers	-	-	-	2,925 00	
Wages of laborers	-	-	-	4,781 00	
Building and machinery	-	-	-	18,079 73	
Incidental expenses	-	-	-	3,427 01	
					<hr/>
					29,212 74

FIRST QUARTER 1839.

Salaries of officers	-	-	-	3,225 00	
Contingent expenses	-	-	-	10,761 43	
Building and machinery	-	-	-	9,977 56	
					<hr/>
					23,763 99

SECOND QUARTER 1839.

Salaries of officers	-	-	-	3,225 00	
Incidental and contingent expenses	-	-	-	7,472 80	
Wages of laborers	-	-	-	4,968 00	
Building and machinery	-	-	-	1,539 75	
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					17,205 55

THIRD QUARTER 1839.

Salaries of officers	-	-	-	1,941 66	
Wages of laborers	-	-	-	2,323 00	
Incidental and contingent expenses	-	-	-	3,299 59	
					<hr/>
					7,564 25

FOURTH QUARTER 1839.

Salaries of officers	-	-	-	\$3,145 48	
Wages of laborers	-	-	-	4,545 00	
Incidental and contingent expenses	-	-	-	4,376 64	
Building and machinery	-	-	-	1,913 34	
				<hr/>	\$13,980 46

FROM 18TH TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

Salaries of officers	-	-	-	470 65	
Wages of laborers	-	-	-	365 50	
Contingent expenses	-	-	-	673 25	
				<hr/>	1,509 40

FIRST QUARTER 1840.

Salaries of officers	-	-	-	3,225 00	
Wages of laborers	-	-	-	4,939 28	
Contingent and incidental expenses	-	-	-	3,753 86	
Building and machinery	-	-	-	980 12	
				<hr/>	12,898 26

SECOND QUARTER 1840.

Salaries of officers and clerks	-	-	-	3,225 00	
Wages of laborers	-	-	-	4,382 00	
Contingent and incidental expenses	-	-	-	5,736 85	
Building and machinery	-	-	-	542 75	
				<hr/>	13,886 60

THIRD QUARTER 1840.

Salaries of officers and clerks	-	-	-	3,225 00	
Wages of laborers	-	-	-	4,382 00	
Contingent and incidental expenses	-	-	-	5,674 63	
Building and machinery	-	-	-	8,500 00	
				<hr/>	21,781 63

FOURTH QUARTER 1840.

Salaries of officers	-	-	-	3,225 00	
Wages of laborers	-	-	-	4,754 68	
Contingent and incidental expenses	-	-	-	5,970 29	
				<hr/>	13,949 97

FIRST QUARTER 1841.

Salaries of officers and clerks	-	-	-	3,225 00	
Wages of laborers	-	-	-	4,731 74	
Contingent and incidental expenses	-	-	-	4,697 18	
Profit and loss on coinage	-	-	-	116 00	
				<hr/>	12,769 92
Settlement No. 81,620	-	-	-	400 00	
Do No. 81,700	-	-	-	1,200 00	
				<hr/>	1,600 00

SECOND QUARTER 1841.

Salaries of officers	-	-	-	-	\$3,225 00	
Wages of laborers	-	-	-	-	4,803 11	
Contingent expenses	-	-	-	-	6,391 16	
Settlement No. 82,396	-	-	-	-	200 00	
					<hr/>	\$14,619 27

THIRD QUARTER 1841.

Salaries of officers	-	-	-	-	3,225 00	
Wages of laborers	-	-	-	-	4,531 25	
Incidental and contingent expenses	-	-	-	-	4,375 78	
					<hr/>	12,132 03
						<hr/>
						256,664 23
Add cost of the building, per Martin Gordon's account rendered	-	-	-	-	-	186,242 13
Amount authorized to be paid Mitchell & Fox, by act of Congress	-	-	-	-	-	8,388 33
Amount paid by Dr. R. M. Patterson, for machinery	-	-	-	-	-	65,627 99
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Making a total of	-	-	-	-	-	<u><u>\$516,922 68</u></u>

This, however, is not the entire amount that has been expended at this branch. It appears, from the books of the Treasury Department, that there has been drawn out of the Treasury, for and on account thereof, the sum of - - \$554,470 20

The committee have not gone into a minute examination of the other branch mints, one of them having been heretofore the subject of a report by the Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings, (see report No. 18, 2d session 26th Congress, 1840,) but they have ascertained that the amount of money drawn out of the Treasury up to this time, for and on account of them, is as follows:

For the Charlotte branch mint	-	-	-	-	138,278 86
For the Dahlonega branch mint	-	-	-	-	129,708 66
					<hr/>
Making a grand total, for all the branch mints, of	-	-	-	-	<u><u>\$822,457 72</u></u>

It will be observed that the accounts of the treasurer are rendered under the general heads of "salaries of officers," "wages of laborers," "contingent and incidental expenses," and "building and machinery." Why so large an amount should have been paid on account of building and machinery, after the building had been completed according to contract, and paid for, and after the director of the mint at Philadelphia had paid \$65,627 99 for the necessary machinery, and had purchased, as we cannot but think, all he deemed necessary for the branch at New Orleans, the committee are unable to imagine.

Some of the items of the amounts charged under the general heads of "building and machinery," and "incidental and contingent expenses," cannot but excite surprise at their character, and the price paid for them.

The committee have thought it worth while to copy a few of the vouchers, as a specimen of the general extravagance which characterizes the whole concern of this branch mint, from beginning to end. These will be found in the appendix, (marked A.) By reference to the copies of some of these vouchers in the appendix, it will be seen that there were paid to James M. Reid, for building 4 BATH houses, &c., and flagging yard and paving side walk

To Clay & Clark, for 7 baths and one water closet	-	-	\$8,099 00
To some other person, for paving yard	-	-	1,700 00
To Stiles & Miller, for 594 square yards of wood pavement	-	-	3,846 00
To Clay & Clark, for finishing water closets	-	-	2,376 00
			818 28

\$16,339 28

Thus it appears that for paving and flagging the yard and side walk of the mint, and for BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, &c., there was paid the sum of SIXTEEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE DOLLARS AND TWENTY-EIGHT CENTS!

Upon an examination of the accounts and vouchers of the treasurer of this branch, the conclusion is forced upon the minds of the committee, that every officer connected with it not only supposed it his business to coin money, but to spend it as fast as coined. An examination of the few copies of vouchers, which will be found in the appendix, will give one a faint idea of the luxurious and refined tastes of the officers of the mint, and their utter disdain of that homely virtue, economy. Indeed, the committee can hardly suppose any further proof of this is necessary, than the fact they have already shown; namely, that some ten thousand dollars were expended by them in the erection of those pliances of Eastern luxury, BATHS, and their appurtenances.

The committee are fully aware that these delicate and refined gentlemen did but "follow in the footsteps of illustrious predecessors;" that some of the emperors of ROME expended immense sums of money in the erection of baths in the "Eternal City;" but, if the committee do not greatly err in their historic recollections, these luxurious buildings were the growth of the EMPIRE, and not of the *republic* of Rome, and were erected by the *masters* and not the *servants* of the people.

Among the articles purchased for the use of the branch mint are—

Five mahogany arm chairs, \$10 25 each	-	-	-	\$51 25
Thirty mahogany chairs, \$5 each	-	-	-	150 00
Six Grecian chairs	-	-	-	15 00
Mahogany desks and tables	-	-	-	400 00
One rose-wood desk	-	-	-	22 00
Carpets, Brussels and other	-	-	-	376 00
One pair porcelain spit boxes	-	-	-	8 00
Two inkstands, \$10 each	-	-	-	20 00
One mahogany bureau	-	-	-	210 00
A bust of Mr. Livingston	-	-	-	40 00
One table	-	-	-	40 00
One ream foolscap paper	-	-	-	10 00
One do. do.	-	-	-	9 00
Penknives, each \$3 50 to \$4 50.				
Trees, shrubs, and flowers	-	-	-	235 50

One desk curtain	-	-	-	-	-	\$14 00
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	86 58
Mahogany boards for a counter	-	-	-	-	-	92 98
Two bronze paper weights	-	-	-	-	-	10 75
One eagle do.	-	-	-	-	-	7 00
Stuffed mahogany chair	-	-	-	-	-	13 00
Large lamp for lobby	-	-	-	-	-	73 50
Travelling expenses of one of the officers in the warm season	-	-	-	-	-	275 00
Bookcase and desk	-	-	-	-	-	258 00

A supply of water for the mint, per annum, \$250 to \$317.

The committee might extend this list through many pages; but the above articles, and the prices paid for them, will suffice to show the general character of the accounts. For a further examination of some of these accounts, which are highly curious as specimens of the expenses of official high life, they must refer to the appendix.

These accounts exhibit the most culpable wastefulness of the public money by those whose duty it was to guard and protect the interests of the Government, and to prevent fraud and speculation. And they cannot forbear to express their astonishment that such accounts as the above, as will be found in the appendix, and hundreds that might have been placed there but for swelling this report to an inordinate size, should have received the sanction of the First Auditor and Comptroller of the Treasury, and been allowed by them.

The branch mints have failed to accomplish the object had in view by their establishment.

The committee have before remarked, and they presume it will not be denied, that the branch mints were established with a view to increase the metallic circulation of the country; and, however fallacious such a hope might have been at the time the law authorizing their erection was passed, there were doubtless many who entertained it. But the delusion must now give way, and with it, we fear, all those bright and golden visions which saw gold and silver flowing in such abundance up the Mississippi, and spreading themselves over that immense country which sends its tributaries to that mighty and majestic stream.

The several branch mints first went into operation in 1838. From 1793 down to the year 1833, both inclusive, the coinage of the country gradually increased from about \$150,000 to near, but not reaching, \$4,000,000. In 1834, however, the year in which an alteration was made in the standard fineness of the gold coin of the United States, the coinage amounted to the extraordinary sum of \$7,388,423. It fell off somewhat the next year, being only \$5,668,667. But the following year, 1836, the coinage of the country reached its maximum, being \$7,764,900. From that time to the present, it has greatly diminished—being, in 1837, \$3,299,898; 1838, the year the branch mints went into operation, \$3,979,217; in 1839, \$3,021,170 11; 1840, \$2,260,667 50; 1841, \$1,304,198 67. Of this, the branch mints coined, in 1838, \$227,323; in 1839, \$555,297 50; in 1840, \$1,165,965; and in 1841, \$936,122 50: total \$2,884,708. (See appendix B.)

Thus it appears that, so far from increasing the coinage of the United States and its metallic circulation by the establishment of the branch mints, it has continually diminished since the first year of their operation;

and in that year the coinage, by the principal mint at Philadelphia and all the branches, was \$3,785,683 less than it was by the principal mint alone in 1836. In other words, the whole amount coined by the principal mint and the branches, in any one year since the latter went into operation, has been but a little more than half the amount coined by the former in 1836. In the last year it has been less, with all the aid of the branch mints, than it has been since 1817, with the exception of the years 1821, 1822, and 1823. Who, then, will contend that the branch mints have accomplished the object had in view by their establishment?

But it may be alleged that another object in the establishment of the branch mints was to stimulate and increase the mining of gold in the United States, and thereby add to the metallic circulation of the country. Has this object been accomplished? Let us ascertain.

The following statement of the annual amounts of deposits of gold for coinage, at the mint of the United States and its branches, from mines in the United States, is taken from the last annual report of Dr. R. M. Patterson, director of the mint, dated January 19, 1842.

Statement of the annual amounts of deposits of gold for coinage, at the mint of the United States and its branches, from mines in the United States, taken from the last annual report of Doctor R. M. Patterson, director of the mint, dated January 19, 1842.

Periods.	Deposited at the United States mint.								Deposited at the branch mints.				Mint and branches.
	From Virginia.	From North Carolina.	From South Carolina.	From Georgia.	From Tennessee.	From Alabama.	From various sources.	Total at U. S. mint.	At Charlotte, N. C.	Dahlonega, Ga.	At New Orleans.	Total at branch mints.	
1824	-	\$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-	-	\$5,000
1825	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	17,000
1826	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
1827	-	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	21,000	-	-	-	-	21,000
1828	-	46,000	-	-	-	-	-	46,000	-	-	-	-	46,000
1829	\$2,500	134,000	\$3,500	-	-	-	-	140,000	-	-	-	-	140,000
1830	24,000	204,000	26,000	\$212,000	-	-	-	466,000	-	-	-	-	466,000
1831	26,000	294,000	22,000	176,000	\$1,000	-	\$1,000	520,000	-	-	-	-	520,000
1832	34,000	458,000	45,000	140,000	1,000	-	-	678,000	-	-	-	-	678,000
1833	104,000	475,000	66,000	216,000	7,000	-	-	868,000	-	-	-	-	868,000
1834	62,000	380,000	38,000	415,000	3,000	-	-	898,000	-	-	-	-	898,000
1835	60,400	263,500	42,400	319,900	100	-	12,200	698,500	-	-	-	-	698,500
1836	62,000	148,100	55,200	201,400	300	-	-	467,000	-	-	-	-	467,000
1837	52,100	116,900	29,400	83,600	-	-	-	282,000	-	-	-	-	282,000
1838	55,000	66,000	13,000	36,000	1,500	-	200	171,700	\$127,000	\$135,700	\$700	\$263,400	435,100
1839	57,600	53,500	6,300	20,300	300	\$500	-	138,500	126,836	113,035	6,869	246,740	385,240
1840	38,995	36,804	5,319	91,113	104	4,431	-	176,766	124,726	121,858	2,835	249,419	426,185
1841	25,736	76,431	3,440	139,796	1,212	1,863	-	248,478	129,847	161,974	1,818	293,639	542,117
	604,331	2,815,235	355,559	2,051,109	15,516	6,794	13,400	5,861,944	508,409	532,567	12,222	1,053,198	6,915,142

It will be seen by this table, that, from and including the year 1829, the annual amount of gold from the mines in the United States, deposited for coinage, rapidly increased till 1834, when it reached its maximum. Since then, notwithstanding the establishment of the branch mints, and the stimulus which they were expected to give to the mining operations, the amount has greatly diminished.

It will be observed, also, that nearly one-half of the whole amount of gold obtained from the mines of the United States, and deposited for coinage, since the establishment of the branch mints, has been deposited at, and coined by, the principal mint, notwithstanding the vicinity of the branch mints in Georgia and North Carolina to the principal mines. Who can pretend, with any show of truth, after this plain and unvarnished statement of facts, that the branch mints have had the least influence to increase the mining of gold in the United States?

Whatever, then, was the object in establishing the branch mints, whether to increase the metallic currency of the country or to stimulate the mining operations in the gold region, or both, it can no longer admit of a doubt that they have entirely failed to answer the expectations of their advocates. The committee will not presume that they were intended to hold out expectations to the people which those in favor of their establishment had reason to believe could never be realized, but it must be admitted that those who were led to indulge such flattering hopes have been sadly disappointed.

The expense of coining at the branch mints, as compared with that at the principal mint.

In examining the subject of the branch mints, and endeavoring to discover, if possible, their utility as well as their inutility, the committee very naturally turned their attention to the comparative expense of coining money at the principal mint and at the branches; for, if the latter served to reduce the cost of coining to any considerable degree, it would be a strong, if not a satisfactory, reason why they should still be kept in operation. But if, on the other hand, they increased the expense of coining far beyond what it would have been had they not been in existence, and if the principal mint were capable of doing all the coining likely to be required for twenty or thirty years, or half a century to come, these facts would afford abundant reason for dispensing with the branches for the future, so long, at least, as the principal mint will answer all the purposes of the Government.

By reference to a statement (marked B) in the appendix, furnished to the committee by the director of the mint, it will be seen that the total amount coined at the branches, since their establishment or completion, in 1838, is \$2,884,708. The same statement shows that the whole number of pieces coined at the branches has been 10,260,335. By another statement, (marked C,) made by the director of the mint, it appears that the cost of coining 100 pieces of coin at the Philadelphia mint was, for 1838, 39 cents; for 1839, 67 cents; for 1840, 79 cents; and for 1841, \$1 12—the average for the four years being 64 cents.

The cost of coining 100 pieces at the New Orleans branch mint was, for 1838, \$15 40; for 1839, \$2 99; for 1840, \$1 50; and for 1841, \$1 41.

The cost of coining 100 pieces at the Charlotte branch mint was, for 1838, \$72 18; for 1839, \$35 30; for 1840, \$37 70; and for 1841, \$37 79.

The cost of coining 100 pieces at the Dahlonega branch mint was, for 1838, \$67 04; for 1839, \$42 62; for 1840, \$43 51; and for 1841, \$28 50.

The actual cost of coining \$100 worth at the Philadelphia mint was, for 1838, \$1 52; for 1839, \$2 07; for 1840, \$2 48; and for 1841, \$4 34—the average of the four years being \$2 23.

The cost of coining \$100 worth at the New Orleans branch mint was, for 1838, \$154 06; for 1839, \$19 72; for 1840, \$5 68; and for 1841, \$8 12—the average for the last two years, the first two not being a fair criterion of the average cost, being \$6 68.

The cost of coining \$100 worth at the Charlotte branch mint was, for 1838, \$17 82; for 1839, \$9 03; for 1840, \$9 44; and for 1841, \$9 02—the average of the four years being \$10 59, and that of the last three years \$9 15.

The cost of coining \$100 worth at the Dahlonega branch mint was, for 1838, \$12 43; for 1839, \$10 78; for 1840, \$9 32; and for 1841, \$6 06—the average of the four years being \$9 47.

The cost of coinage at the Philadelphia mint, it will be seen, increased from 1838 to 1841. The cause of this, the committee presume, will be found in the diminished amount coined in those years—the mint being able to coin eight or ten millions for a very little more than it can coin three or four millions, the machinery being on hand, and the officers and men on pay, the same as if constantly and fully employed. Of course, the proportionate cost of coining a small amount is much greater than coining a large amount; hence the great cost of the coinage at the various branch mints, as compared with that at the principal mint.

Desirous of knowing what the expense of the coinage by the branch mints had been, over and above what it would have been had the whole labor performed by them been done by the principal mint, the committee directed their clerk to address a note to Dr. R. M. Patterson, director of the mint at Philadelphia, making this inquiry; to which the following reply was received:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 12, 1842.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, in which you inquire, on behalf of the Committee on Public Expenditures, what would have been the cost of the whole coinage of the branch mints, during the four years they have been in operation, had it been done by the Philadelphia mint.

I answer, that there would not have been any new charge for salaries or wages, and that we have, therefore, only to estimate what would have been the additional cost for fuel, pots, crucibles, and wastage. I have accordingly determined the amount of these items for the coinage executed at this mint during the period in question, and have supposed that, for the additional coinage, there would have been a proportional increase in the melter and refiner's department, while in the coiner's the increase would fall almost exclusively on the wastage. On these grounds, I estimate that the additional cost to this mint, from 1838 to 1841, inclusive, would not have exceeded four thousand dollars. (\$4,000.)

Very respectfully, your faithful servant,

R. M. PATTERSON, *Director.*

TO N. SARGENT, Esq., &c, &c., &c.

According to this statement, the actual cost of coining the \$2,884,708 coined by all the branch mints since their establishment, had the coinage been executed by the Philadelphia mint, would have been at the rate of thirteen cents eight mills and two-thirds of a mill, per \$100 worth.

By deducting this sum of \$4,000 from the total amount drawn out of the Treasury on account of the branch mints, we shall come to a pretty accurate knowledge of what has been the profit and loss of the country on account of these manufactories of a metallic currency. The remainder, after this subtraction, is \$818,457 72. Add this sum to the amount coined by the branch mints during the four years they have been in operation, and it will at once show what every dollar coined by them has cost the country.

Amount coined	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,884,708 00
Cost of the branch mints, &c., after deducting what would have been the expense of coining the \$2,884,708 at the Philadelphia mint	-	-	-	-	-	818,457 72
						<hr/> 3,703,165 72 <hr/>

Let us state the question by the single rule of three, commonly called "the *golden rule*," very apropos to the subject. Thus:

If \$2,884,708 cost the Government \$3,703,165 72, what is the cost of each dollar?

Answer, \$1 28.3 and a fraction, (one dollar twenty-eight cents three mills and a fraction of a mill.)

If Government should go on to buy its metallic currency at this rate, how long it will be before the prediction is fulfilled, that "every well-conditioned farmer will have a long, well-filled silken purse, through the interstices of which the gold will glisten," the committee will not attempt to predict.

In looking over the accounts of the New Orleans branch mint, the committee find very large amounts have been paid for iron and hardware; and they agree with the remark, made upon one of the accounts, by an accounting officer, that "a great deal of hardware is used at this branch mint." They also concur in another remark they find in the shape of a memorandum on another quarterly account, namely, that "some of the items in this account seem to be very extravagant." But they regret that, while this was the opinion of the examining officer, the accounts, extravagant as the items and charges were, were permitted to pass.

The committee cannot refrain from further remarking, that there appear to have been an unnecessary number of laborers employed about this branch. Besides the amount paid for night watchers, which averages nearly eight hundred dollars a quarter; and besides a doorkeeper and porter, who received about six hundred and seventy-five dollars a quarter, another person seems to have been kept constantly about the mint, for what purpose the committee cannot imagine. At one time, this person is a certain John Kenny, who is paid for wheeling in coal and labor done in the yard—for piling wood—labor done in the yard, &c., &c.; at another time, it is somebody else, who is paid for the same services every month; then it is a certain John Carroll, who is paid monthly for wheeling in coal, piling wood, and performing labor in the yard; by which it would seem that there had been a very large amount of coal to wheel in and wood to pile, even

when there is no evidence of any coal and wood having been lately purchased, and at times, too, when other laborers had been employed to do this business. The amount of coal and wood purchased appears to have been very large; but the committee have no means of knowing whether it was unnecessarily so or not; they will not, therefore, charge the officers of the mint with extravagance in the use of fuel.

Judging from the amount of money expended for trees, flowers, and shrubbery, the labor done in the yard, the furniture purchased, and the BATHS erected, the committee infer that, under the superintendence of the refined and tasteful gentlemen who were put in charge of this branch mint, it lacked nothing that could gratify the eye, contribute to health, soften the body, and ensure repose. But as the committee believe it has not rendered, and cannot render, any essential service to the country, they beg leave to report a bill for its abolishment, and the abolishment of the branch mints at Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega, Georgia.

APPENDIX.

A.

Charges under the head of contingent expenses by the treasurer and superintendent of the New Orleans branch mint.

No. of item.	Name, &c.	Amount.
FIRST QUARTER 1838.		
<i>Voucher C.</i>		
3	5 mahogany arm chairs, (no voucher) - - -	\$51 25
5	Chs. H. Grant, for mahogany and GRECIAN chairs, &c.	177 75
9	R. Barrett & Son, for 36 days' mason work - \$360	
	6 days' <i>overwork</i> - - - - 60	
	Expenses from Dahlonega to New Orleans - 250	
		670 00
10	R. Barrett & Son, for amount of wages for time spent in travelling from Dahlonega to New Orleans, 10 days	160 00
13	J. & W. McCracken, for desks, tables, &c. - -	400 00
15	E. S. Grant, for a map of the world - - -	20 00
16	M. & B. Mullen, for carpets - - - -	237 25
17	Dupin & Lombart, for covering two rooms with zinc -	120 00
30	E. S. Grant, for map - - - -	12 00
31	Devereux, for iron, &c. - - - -	1,127 53
11	Vaurigaud, for iron, &c. - - - -	140 00
34	Do. do. - - - -	227 18
35	James Fitzpatrick, for maps - - - -	58 00
36	James Drummond, 3 <i>brass cocks</i> - - - -	38 00
56	Hyde & Goodrich, for a bust of Livingston - -	40 00
57	Benj. F. Fox, for carpenters' work - - -	249 00
58	Do. do. do. - - - -	562 50

No. of item.	Name, &c.	Amount.
62	Barnard Munch, for laying pipe, &c. - - -	\$381 66½
65	Benj. F. Fox, for carpenters' work - - -	467 50
66	Commercial water-works, for laying pipe, &c., into mint	792 80
67	Albert Stein, for pipe, cocks, &c. - - -	158 30
<i>Voucher D.</i>		
8	Whitney, for night watch - - - -	457 50
24	Tyler's order to watchmen - - - -	202 50
25	Maxwell's do. do. - - - -	75 00
34	Andrew, for charcoal - - - -	100 00
35	Barker & Co., for coal - - - -	1,815 00
40	Night watch, by Horton's order - - - -	504 00
55	Do. do. - - - -	432 00
<i>Voucher E.</i>		
4	Daniel Dana, for iron railing for galleries - -	3,351 00
1	Kaim & Stroud, for marble mantel-pieces, &c. - -	859 50
3	Do. do. do. do. - - - -	480 00
SECOND QUARTER 1838.		
<i>Voucher D.</i>		
61	Gleason, for charcoal - - - -	12 00
62	B. Ferriday, for coal - - - -	258 00
80	D. Buck, 44 cords wood - - - -	198 00
83	Thomas, cartage of coal - - - -	42 50
84	Do. do. wood - - - -	3 00
88	Laborers carrying in coal - - - -	19 00
92	Vidichi, for 900 bbls. charcoal - - - -	562 50
93	F. Lefebre, for coal and lumber - - - -	438 38
94	Reed & Co., for coal - - - -	730 00
97	Morton, for 117 bbls. kennel coal - - - -	117 00
98	Murphy, for 60 bbls. charcoal - - - -	45 00
	Night watch for the quarter - - - -	591 50
THIRD QUARTER 1838.		
12	Commercial Bank, for supply of water six months -	125 00
16	John Kenny, for work in grading and filling yard -	52 00
18	Hyde & Goodrich, for—	
	1 bronze inkstand - - - -	\$10 00
	1 clock - - - -	70 00
	1 cotton knife - - - -	1 25
	1 rose-wood desk - - - -	22 00
		<hr/> 103 25

No. of item.	Name, &c.	Amount.
25	John Kenny, for work in the yard, &c. - -	\$58 00
30	John Kenny, 25 days as porter - - -	50 00
	John Kenny, as night guard - - -	2 00
	Night guard this quarter - - -	719 50
C 1	W. & J. McCracken, for book-case and desks, &c. -	258 00
FOURTH QUARTER 1838.		
4	Bruslé & Lesseps, for stationery - - -	99 75
5	John Kenny, 27 days' work in the yard - - -	54 00
17	John Kenny, 26 days' work in the yard - - -	52 00
24	Armstead & Spring, for Brussels carpeting - - -	139 50
33	John Kenny, 27 days' work in yard - - -	54 00
34	Ducong & Bremond, porter and doorkeeper - - -	124 00
35	John Hills, labor in yard - - -	81 00
	Rufus Tyler, for sundry articles purchased by him in Philadelphia - - - \$397 64	
	Rufus Tyler and his son's (Wm. M. Tyler) passage from Philadelphia, \$60 each (no voucher) 120 00	
	Rufus Tyler, for his travelling expenses going to and coming from Philadelphia - - - 200 00	
		717 64
<i>Voucher C.</i>		
	Dr. United States for the buildings and machinery of the branch mint at New Orleans, as paid the following persons, from 1st October to the 31st December, 1838, inclusive :	
7	James Jenkins, painting, gilding, and bronzing gates of the mint - - - - -	190 00
10	James M. Read, for building 3 privies, 4 bath-houses, flagging yard, paving side-walks, &c. - - -	8,099 00
12	Daniel Dana, for 268 feet gallery railing, at \$9 per foot - - - \$2,412 00	
	Extra gates - - - - - 30 00	
		2,442 00
13	Clay & Clark, for 7 baths, 1 water closet, cistern, &c. -	1,700 00
15	Pierce Senzeman, paving yard with flag stones, &c. -	3,846 00
2	Stiles Miller, for 594 square yards wood pavement, at \$4 - - - - -	2,376 00
FIRST QUARTER 1839.		
3	George Jove, for a spire for one sentry box - - -	150 00
5	Hutchison & Sampson, for two hat trees - - -	26 00
6	J. D. Smith, for the work of two laborers in cleaning up the lot - - - - -	222 00
8	David Felt & Co., stationery - - - - -	8 50

No. of item.	Name, &c.	Amount.
9	B. Brower, for furniture for office - - -	\$55 00
13	M. D. Lizardi, for one map - - -	20 00
14	C. Burgnien, for painting door, &c. - - -	35 00
19	J. Kenny, for labor in the yard - - -	54 00
20	McCracken, for furniture for office - - -	78 00
24	Bruslé & Lesseps, for stationery, namely :	
	1 penknife - - - - \$4 00	
	1 penknife - - - - 2 00	
	1 ream ruled foolscap - - - - 9 00	
	1 ream ruled foolscap - - - - 10 00	
	1 penknife - - - - 3 00	
	1 penknife - - - - 4 50	
	1 ivory penholder - - - - 2 00	
	1 ream letter paper - - - - 7 00	
	Sundries - - - - 26 50	
		68 00
27	C. Woodruff, for hire of laborers - - -	174 00
29	Water works, for water one year - - -	250 00
30	C. W. Veight, for one desk, &c. - - -	218 00
42	J. Kenny, for labor - - - -	52 00
43	V. & O. Vignand, for pair porcelain spitting boxes - -	5 00
50	J. J. de St. Romes, for newspaper one year - - -	12 00
52	E. G. McGuire, for stone coal - - - -	1,829 20
46	J. Reid, for charcoal - - - -	1,588 12
47	J. Oliver, for coal - - - -	8 00
32	J. Powers, for coal - - - -	30 00
34	L. Dansac, for charcoal - - - -	15 00
20	L. Nicollet, for coal - - - -	40 00
7	J. Sadlard, for fifteen cords of wood - - -	108 75
12	Holmes & Hill, for coal - - - -	282 75
39	J. Hime, for wood - - - -	80 00
40	Gas Company, for coke - - - -	12 00
51	J. Hime, for wood - - - -	344 75
57	Vange, for ink - - - -	7 50
58	J. Latourette, for map - - - -	10 00
61	C. Woodruff, for hire of laborers - - -	136 00
66	J. B. Ducong, doorkeeper, for February and March - -	100 00
67	J. Bremond, porter, for February and March - -	118 00
68	Thomas Glaran, laborer in the yard - - -	82 00
69	Stare Richard - - - -	43 50
70	J. Kenny - - - -	52 00
	Postage this quarter, (no voucher) - - -	33 62

No. of item.	Name, &c.	Amount.
SECOND QUARTER 1839.		
2	E. S. Spofford, for—	
	1 set silver coins and case - - -	\$50 00
	1 set copper coins - - -	20 00
	1 case for do - - -	15 00
	1 inkstand - - -	10 00
		<hr/>
		\$95 00
7	William Haskins, for secret lock for vault - -	50 00
8	J. Brunet, for sundry <i>plants</i> , namely:	
	6 dwarf pear trees, at 75 cents - - -	\$4 50
	6 dwarf apple trees, at 75 cents - - -	4 50
	6 durable almond trees - - -	3 00
	5 lilachs, at 50 cents - - -	2 50
	3 plain laurels - - -	1 50
	4 rose bushes - - -	2 00
	2 snow balls - - -	1 00
	5 synchori carpon - - -	2 50
	4 spima - - -	2 00
	3 seringua - - -	1 50
	7 Japan oucaba - - -	3 50
	4 yellow tasaine - - -	2 00
	3 Hortensia, at 25 cents - - -	75
	2 cowslips - - -	50
	4 campanulla - - -	1 00
	7 silver-button bushes - - -	1 75
	1 flox - - -	25
	1 Juliana - - -	25
	2 jog - - -	50
		<hr/>
		40 00
11	C. Bayon, subscription to Louisianian - - -	6 00
12	D. Miller, for fire wood - - -	158 00
13	Holmes & Mills, for coal - - -	66 00
15	C. Woodruff, for hire of laborers - - -	72 00
20	Doorkeeper and porter - - -	102 00
22	Laborers in the yard - - -	108 00
13	D. Gillespie, charcoalster - - -	418 50
24	Commercial water works - - -	217 89
26	S. Bremond, to hire of laborers - - -	9 00
27	J. D. Smith, to hire of laborers and TREES - -	230 00
31	C. Woodruff, to hire of laborers - - -	80 00
32	John Kenny, to labor in the yard - - -	112 00
33	John Kenny, to labor in the yard - - -	24 00
38	J. M. Read, for whitewashing - - -	\$50 00
	Repairing gutters - - -	20 00
		<hr/>
		07 00
39	Thomas Glavis, for labor in the yard - - -	36 00
40	John Kenny, for labor in the yard - - -	12 00

No. of item.	Name, &c.	Amount.
42	Thomas McEvey, for cleaning stone work - -	\$155 00
48	Doorkeeper and porter - - - -	116 00
49	John Kenny, for nine days' labor in the yard - -	19 00
50	94 cords of wood, of David Buck - - - -	490 00
51	N. Montgomery, unloading same from boat - -	30 00
53	V. & O. Vignaud, 1 pair porcelain spittoons - -	8 00
54 } 55 }	Night watching and hauling wood - - - -	50 00
58	S. Bremond, for <i>trees</i> , &c., namely:	
	204 small cedar and one dozen live oak - \$20 00	
	Different trees - - - - - 20 00	
	Orange trees - - - - - 50	
	Pear trees - - - - - 6 00	
	A quantity of lumber - - - - - 8 00	
	Sundry trees - - - - - 5 00	
	Sundry flowers - - - - - 5 00	
	Trees - - - - - 15 25	
	Candlestick - - - - - 4 50	
	Trees, assorted - - - - - 5 00	
	This amount paid John Doyle, for orange trees and plum trees - - - - - 59 75	
	Sundry trees - - - - - 8 00	
	Medals for officer - - - - - 11 00	
	Medals for officer - - - - - 22 00	
	Altering vault lock - - - - - 3 00	
	Map of Mobile - - - - - 3 00	
	This amount paid William Barrenou, for plants 11 12	
	This amount to Duponilla, for plants - 15 00	
		192 12
62	Goguel, for a lot of crucibles - - - -	1,252 50
64	S. Bremond, storing fire wood in the yard - 47 50	
	Paid for amanuensis - - - - - 30 00	
		78 50
65	Doorkeeper and assistant - - - -	200 00
66	J. D. Smith, for laborers in the yard, (presumed to be for setting out trees and shrubs) - - - -	129 00
68	Paid for extra clerks, &c., during the investigation -	250 00
	Postages this quarter, (no voucher) - - - -	45 50
	Night guard this quarter - - - -	773 50
69	E. Spofford, for salary as <i>weigh master</i> , and <i>travelling expenses</i> from Philadelphia - - - -	378 00
THIRD QUARTER 1839.		
C 1	Clay & Clark, for finishing water closets - -	818 28
10	E. Johns, for stationery - - - -	33 50
12	J. Kenny, for labor in the yard - - - -	30 00

No. of item.	Names, &c.	Amount.
16	Bruslé & Lesseps, for stationery - - -	\$170 50
23	Porter and doorkeeper - - -	144 00
25	C. Woodruff, for hire of laborers - - -	24 00
28	J. B. Golla, for purifying the mint - - -	50 00
32	J. B. Ducoing, doorkeeper - - -	60 00
36	J. B. Ducoing, ice for mint - - -	5 00
	Bruslé & Lesseps, for stationery:	
1	penknife - - -	\$4 00
2	bronze paper weights - - -	10 75
1	penknife - - -	3 00
1	eagle paper weight - - -	7 00
1	ream ruled letter paper - - -	10 00
1	ream foolscap - - -	10 00
1	broker case - - -	7 00
	Sundries - - -	50 25
		<hr/>
		102 00
	Night guard this quarter - - -	834 00
	Porter and doorkeeper - - -	140 00
	Postage, (no voucher) - - -	26 80
FOURTH QUARTER 1839.		
3	Alexander Logan, hanging 8 bells, 1 extra bell for servants' room, and repairing sundry bells - -	72 00
10	B. Blaggett, for painting treasurer's residence - -	242 45
12	Allen Hill, for locks for vaults, &c. - -	326 00
1, 6	Hugh McCarthy, for whitewashing and cleaning, &c. -	80 00
8	Doorkeeper and porter - - -	98 00
12	Wm. H. McLean, for 2 desks - - -	90 00
14	Doorkeeper and porter, and two other laborers employed in mint - - -	166 00
16	Louisianian, for subscription six months in advance -	6 00
18	Hudson Stark, for railing on 1 desk for treasurer \$22 00	
	1 table - - -	18 00
		<hr/>
		40 00
26	Doorkeeper and porter, and two other persons employed in mint - - -	238 00
29	Louisiana Courier, for one year's subscription in advance - - -	12 00
34	C. Woodruff, for laborers - - -	21 00
37	David Bradford, for two kettles set in the kitchen of superintendent's residence - - -	8 00
	Night guard this quarter - - -	860 00
FIRST QUARTER 1840.		
9	Doorkeeper, porter, and laborers, for January - -	222 00
15	Susan Hiestand, for bill of mitts - - -	33 75

No. of item.	Names, &c.	Amount.
22	Nelson Tyler, for his passage to New Orleans -	\$60 00
17	Henry Stiles, for muslin, &c., to make mitts -	16 64
29	Samuel T. Riddell, for his passage from New York -	80 00
33	Ewald McErnest, for 24 days' labor in the yard, planting trees -	48 00
36	Water works, Commercial Bank, for a supply of water from the 1st of January to 31st December, 1840 -	315 00
41	Doorkeeper and porter for February -	222 00
56	E. Johns, for stationery -	175 00
58	Doorkeeper and porter for March -	228 00
	Total for doorkeeper and porter this quarter -	672 00
	Total for night guard -	773 50
	Stroud & Rankin, for mantel-piece, &c. -	142 37

SECOND QUARTER 1840.

71	Thomas Slidell, for services during investigation -	1,000 00
83	Porter and doorkeeper -	\$228
89	Do do do -	124
105	Do do do -	120
		<hr/>
80	E. W. Wells, 1,879 bbls. coal -	472 00
88	Martin Jorst, for wheeling in coal -	858 99
90	John Carroll, for wheeling in wood and coal -	12 00
103	George Wilson, for hauling coal and earth -	56 00
104	S. W. Shirley, for 32 bbls. charcoal -	195 90
107	John Carroll, sawing wood -	22 40
121	James Harrison, for 250 bbls. charcoal -	56 00
113	J. & W. McCracken, for 2 desks and book case -	150 00
114	Bernard Cahill, for 73 pairs of fire mittens -	45 00
116	Claudins Redon, for large lamp for lobby -	71 00
	Watching mint this quarter -	73 50
117	David Felt & Co., for stationery -	769 50
		16 00

THIRD QUARTER 1840.

130	John Carroll, for wheeling and piling coal, &c. -	62 00
138	Benjamin Levy, for quills and printing cards -	32 00
140	Leeds & Co., for castings, iron pots, &c., for coining and melting department -	720 00
155	Long & Smith, for stoves, copper kettles, &c., for assaying, melting, and coining department -	402 65
154	Josiah Cole, 306 barrels charcoal -	214 20
157	S. M. Davidson, for 8 barrels coal, &c. -	9 50
159	P. Mains & Co. for 53½ cords of wood -	319 50
162	F. Seignourette & Co., for mahogany boards for counter -	92 98
163	John Carroll, for sawing, wheeling, and piling wood -	60 00
151	John Carroll, for services as day watch -	62 00
	Watching mint, besides the above, this quarter -	782 00
	Doorkeeper and porter -	368 00

No. of item.	Names, &c.	Amount.
FOURTH QUARTER 1840.		
179	J. L. Warner, for ice furnished the mint - -	\$86 58
183	John Carroll, for wheeling coal - -	62 00
178	G. Legendre & Co., charcoal for melting department -	7 00
185	A. Caldwell, for charcoal for melting department -	10 00
190	A. S. Gilky, for charcoal for melting department -	45 00
192	John Richard, for charcoal for melting department -	43 75
196	John Carroll, for wheeling in wood and coal - -	60 00
198	John Stautt, for charcoal for melting department -	112 00
199	Thomas Dixon, for 629 barrels coal for coining department - - - - -	626 25
200	Charles Guesnard, for charcoal for melting department	20 00
203	W. L. Thompson & Co., for 500 barrels coal for coining department - - - - -	500 00
204	James D. Dinagre, for 25 casks coal for coining department - - - - -	178 25
213	John Carroll, for sawing, wheeling, and piling wood -	62 00
216	J. L. Riddell, for travelling expenses (P) - -	275 00
218	P. Mains & Co., for 14½ cords wood - -	85 00
219	Josiah Cole, for charcoal for melting department -	64 50
222	Benjamin Levy, for stationery for mint - -	74 87
223	Reider & Co., for paints, &c., for coining department -	122 69
225	E. Johns & Co., for stationery for mint - -	101 67
209	T. McCaughey, for hauling rubbish from yard -	13 25
228	J. J. Wickes, (paid T. McCaughey,) for hauling rubbish from yard - - - - -	15 50
	Porter and doorkeeper this quarter - - -	364 00
	Watching mint - - - - -	782 00
FIRST QUARTER 1841.		
237	John Carroll, for wheeling in and storing coal - -	62 00
240	John Carroll, for services as day watch, and wheeling and storing coal - - - - -	56 00
261	J. L. Riddell, for <i>certain</i> current expenses - -	327 30
	Among the items of this account of <i>certain</i> current expenses are the following—no voucher for one item:	
	Cost of 12 pairs mittens - - - -	12 00
	Cost of 24 pairs mittens - - - -	24 00
	Drayage of 12 hogsheads coal from ship - -	4 50
	1 large deal table - - - -	10 00
	1 writing desk - - - -	15 00
	Paid bill for making fence - - - -	17 50
	8 barrels willow charcoal - - - -	5 00
	Towelling and cotton cloth - - - -	19 09
	100 barrels charcoal - - - -	50 00
	46 pairs mittens - - - -	57 50

No. of item.	Names, &c.	Amount.
270	20 barrels charcoal - - - - -	\$10 50
270	John Carroll, for services rendered as day watch at the mint, wheeling in coal and wood, &c. - -	62 00
272	David Felt, for stationery - - - -	40 88

B.

Statement showing the amount coined by the principal mint at Philadelphia and the branch mints, since they went into operation, (the former in 1793, the latter in 1838,) up to December 31, 1841.

Periods.	Whole coinage, in pieces	Whole coinage, in value.	Periods.	Whole coinage, in pieces.	Whole coinage, in value.
1793 }			1819	5,074,723	\$1,425,325 00
1794 }	1,834,420	\$453,541 80	1820	6,492,509	1,864,786 20
1795 }			1821	3,139,249	1,018,977 45
1796	1,219,370	192,129 40	1822	3,813,788	915,509 89
1797	1,095,165	125,524 29	1823	2,166,485	967,975 00
1798	1,368,241	545,698 00	1824	4,786,894	1,858,297 00
1799	1,365,681	645,906 68	1825	5,178,760	1,735,894 00
1800	3,337,972	571,335 40	1826	5,774,434	2,110,679 25
1801	1,571,390	510,956 37	1827	9,097,845	3,024,342 32
1802	3,615,869	516,075 83	1828	6,196,853	1,741,381 24
1803	2,780,830	370,698 53	1829	6,684,501	2,306,875 50
1804	2,046,839	371,827 94	1830	8,357,191	3,155,620 00
1805	2,260,361	333,239 48	1831	11,792,284	3,923,473 60
1806	1,815,409	801,084 00	1832	9,128,387	3,401,055 00
1807	2,731,345	1,044,595 96	1833	10,307,790	3,765,710 00
1808	2,935,888	982,055 00	1834	11,637,643	7,388,423 00
1809	2,361,834	884,752 53	1835	15,996,342	5,668,667 00
1810	3,056,418	1,155,868 50	1836	13,719,333	7,764,900 00
1811	1,649,570	1,108,740 95	1837	13,010,721	3,299,898 00
1812	2,761,646	1,115,219 50	1838	15,336,518	3,979,217 00
1813	1,755,331	1,102,271 50	1839	9,260,345	3,021,170 11
1814	1,833,859	642,535 80	1840	7,053,084	2,260,667 50
1815	69,867	20,483 00	1841	5,051,831	1,304,198 67
1816	2,888,135	56,785 57			
1817	5,163,967	647,267 50			
1818	5,537,084	1,345,064 50	Total	247,604,001	83,446,700 76

Statement of the amounts coined annually at the branch mints, from the commencement of the operations until December 31, 1841.

Mints.	Periods.	Whole coinage.	
		No. of pieces.	Value.
Charlotte, North Carolina	- 1838	20,780	\$84,165 00
Do do	- 1839	41,640	162,767 50
Do do	- 1840	31,828	127,055 00
Do do	- 1841	31,748	133,037 50
Total	- - - -	125,996	507,025 00
Dahlonega, Georgia	- 1838	20,583	102,915 00
Do do	- 1839	32,613	128,880 00
Do do	- 1840	26,428	123,310 00
Do do	- 1841	34,659	162,885 00
Total	- - - -	114,283	517,990 00
New Orleans, Louisiana	- 1838	402,430	40,243 00
Do do	- 1839	2,476,996	263,650 00
Do do	- 1840	3,446,900	915,600 00
Do do	- 1841	3,693,730	640,200 00
Total	- - - -	10,020,056	1,859,693 00
Sum of totals	- - - -	10,260,335	2,884,708 00

Recapitulation of the coinage at the mint of the United States and its branches, from the commencement of operations until December 31, 1841.

Commenced operations.	Mints.	Whole coinage, in pieces.	Whole coinage, in value.
1793	United States mint -	247,604,001	\$83,446,700 76
1838	Branch at Charlotte, N. Carolina -	125,996	507,025 00
1838	Branch at Dahlonega, Georgia -	114,283	517,990 00
1838	Branch at New Orleans -	10,020,056	1,859,693 00
		257,864,336	,331,408 76

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